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RESPECTFULLY,

WM. H. TAYLOR.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Statement of the Mineral Production of the United States for the Year 1884.

Prepared by the Direction of Mining Statistics and Technology of the Geological Survey.

The following condensed statement of the mineral production of the United States in the calendar year 1884 is from advance proof-sheets of a report shortly to be issued by the United States Geological Survey. This volume will be the third of the series known as "Mineral Resources," reports prepared by the division of mining statistics and technology.

Coal.—The total commercial product of coal of all kinds in 1884, exclusive of that consumed at the mines, known as colliery consumption, was 95,834,702 long tons, valued at \$152,915,108. Of this 32,355,421 long tons were Pennsylvania anthracite, valued at \$72,274,544; while of other coals, including bituminous, brown coal, lignite, and small lots of anthracite produced outside of Pennsylvania, the production was 63,509,284 long tons, valued at \$80,640,564 at the points of production. The total production including colliery consumption was: Pennsylvania anthracite 32,355,421 long tons, all other coals 61,440,668 long tons, making the total absolute production of the coal mines of the United States 93,800,216 long tons, valued as follows: Anthracite, \$72,274,544; bituminous, \$85,347,648; total, \$157,622,192. The total production, (including local consumption) of anthracite was 1,052,792 tons in excess of that of 1883, and its value was \$10,320,456 greater. The total production of bituminous coal was 5,899,871 tons less than in 1883, but its value was \$4,950,582 greater. The total production of coal of all kinds shows a net loss in tonnage of 7,867,079 long tons compared with that of 1883, but a gain in value of \$15,751,018, the increase in value being due to an average increase of 25 cents per long ton. The total value is about the same as that of 1883.

Coke.—The total production of coke in 1884 was 5,106,696 short tons, valued at the ovens at \$7,629,118. Of this Pennsylvania produced 78 per cent., or 3,991,805 tons, valued at \$4,981,656. The remainder was produced by fourteen states and territories. The maximum production of coke in the United States was reached in 1883, when 5,464,731 tons were made. This declined in 1884 to 4,873,605 tons. The production of 1885 shows a gain upon that of 1884, being within 260,000 tons of the make in 1883.

Petroleum.—The total production was 21,842,041 barrels of forty-two gallons, of which the Pennsylvania and New York fields produced 20,776,041 barrels. The total value, at an average price of 87½ cents per barrel, was \$19,193,694. The production showed a decrease of 2,247,717 barrels and \$1,282,600 in value from 1884.

Natural gas.—No record is kept of the yield in cubic feet. The amount of coal displaced by gas in 1885, was 5,161,600 tons, valued at \$4,854,200. In 1884 the coal displaced was valued at \$1,400,000. The yield has increased tenfold since 1883.

Iron.—The principal statistics for 1885 were: Domestic iron ore consumed, 7,000,000 long tons; value at mine \$10,

000,000. Imported iron ore consumed, 390,786 long tons; total iron consumed 7,390,786 long tons; pig iron made, 4,044,526 long tons, a decrease of 53,343 tons as compared with 1884; value at furnace \$64,712,400, or \$9,049,224 less than in 1884. Total spot value of all iron and steel in the first stage of manufacture, excluding all duplications, \$93,000,000, a decline of \$14,000,000 from 1884.

Gold and silver.—The mint authorities estimate the value of the gold produced in 1884 at \$31,801,000, an increase of \$1,001,000 over 1883. The production of silver is similarly estimated at \$51,600,000, an increase of \$2,800,000 over 1883.

Copper.—The production in 1884, including 5,086,841 pounds made from imported pyrites, was 170,562,607 pounds, valued in New York at \$18,292,393 at the average price of 10.7 cents per pound. The increase in pounds over 1883 was 25,749,667; in value, \$200,312.

Lead.—Production, 129,412 short tons, total value, at an average price of \$81 per short ton at the Atlantic coast, \$10,469,431, a decline of 10,485 tons and \$67,611 in value from the product of 1883. The production of white lead is estimated at 60,000 short tons, worth, at 54 cents per pound, \$6,300,000.

Zinc.—The production of metallic zinc in 1884 was 40,686 short tons, valued at \$3,539,856 at an average value of 4.35 cents per pound, an increase of 2144 tons and \$117,149 in value over 1883. Zinc was also made from the ore directly into zinc white (zinc oxide) to the extent of 15,000 short tons, valued at \$1,050,000.

Quicksilver.—Production, 32,073 flasks (of 764 pounds net), or 160 flasks more than in 1884. Total value, at an average price of \$30.53 per flask at San Francisco, \$979,189, an increase of \$42,861 over 1884. The production of quicksilver vermilion was about 600,000 pounds, the same as in 1884, but the price advanced to 52 cents per pound, making the total value \$312,000.

Nickel.—The production of metallic or "regain" nickel was 215,504 pounds, valued at \$169,397. In addition, matte and ore containing 32,400 pounds of nickel were exported. Total value of all nickel, \$190,000.

Cobalt.—The amount of cobalt oxide was 8423 pounds, valued at \$19,373. The total value of cobalt in ore, matte, and the above oxide was \$65,373.

Manganese.—The production of manganese ores was 23,258 long tons, valued at \$190,281. Manganiferous iron ore, 3237 long tons, valued at \$17,318. Total value, \$207,599.

Chromium.—The production of chrome iron ore was 2700 long tons, valued at \$40,000. The consumption for making potassium and sodium bichromates increased markedly, due to imports of chrome iron ore from Asia Minor.

Tin.—Probably 200 tons of "black tin" ore were made at the concentrating works at the Etta mine in Dakota. No smelting works have yet been erected.

Platinum.—The amount of crude platinum mined in 1884 was about 260 troy ounces, valued at \$187.50. This is exclusive of about 500 ounces of trifluorine, for pointing pens.

Aluminum.—The production of metallic aluminum increased from 1800 troy ounces in 1884 to 2400 ounces in 1885, valued at \$2550. Aluminum bronze, containing 10 per cent. aluminum, was made to the amount of about 4500 pounds, valued at \$1800.

Building stone.—Value \$19,000,000; about the same as in 1884.

Brick and tile.—The demand and conse-

quent production increased to an estimated value of \$85,000,000 in 1885.

Lime.—With the price constant at 50 cents per barrel at the kilns, the production increased from 37,000,000 barrels in 1884 to 40,000,000 in 1885.

Cement.—The production of cement from natural rock increased to 4,000,000 barrels of 300 pounds each, but was valued at only \$3,200,000. Artificial Portland cement amounted to 150,000 barrels of 400 pounds each, with a total value of \$222,000. The total production of cement of all kinds was 4,150,000 barrels, valued at \$3,422,000, against \$3,720,000 in 1884.

Precious stones.—The value of American precious stones produced in 1885 was \$69,900. This includes \$42,800 for stones sold as specimens and souvenirs and \$27,100 for stones to be cut into gems. Besides this, gold quartz, with an estimated value of \$140,000, was sold for specimens and for ornament and jewelry.

Millstones.—The trade in millstones of all kinds has decreased markedly from the introduction of roller mills. The total value of the Escopus millstones in New York and Cocalico stone in Pennsylvania did not exceed \$100,000 in 1885.

Grindstones.—Estimated value of product for 1885, \$500,000.

Phosphates.—With the exception of a local consumption of about 1000 tons in North Carolina, the total production of phosphate rock came from South Carolina, and amounted to 437,556 long tons of washed rock for the calendar year 1885, valued at \$2,846,064, at an average value of \$6.50 per ton.

Gypsum.—The estimated production of land plaster in 1885 was 100,000 short tons; of calcined plaster, 72,200 tons; total, 172,200 tons, valued at \$939,600. The above includes 75,100 tons from native stone, the remainder being imported from Nova Scotia.

Salt.—The total production in barrels of 280 pounds was 7,038,653, exceeding the yield of 1884 by 37,716 barrels. The total value of all salt produced was \$4,940,621, an increase of \$732,887, which was due partly to the increased value of the Michigan product and partly to the large increase in the production of western New York.

Bromine.—The production increased slightly, being about 310,000 pounds against 281,100 in 1884. The total value, at an average of 29 cents per pound, was \$89,900, an increase of \$22,436 above the previous year.

Borax.—Production, limited to California and Nevada, 8,000,000 pounds; value, at 6 cents per pound for concentrated, \$480,000. While the product increased by 1,000,000, the fall in price lowered the total value by \$10,000.

Sulphur.—The production was only 700 tons, worth about \$18,000.

Pyrites.—About 49,000 long tons were mined, valued at \$220,309. In addition 47,500 tons were imported.

Barytes.—The production was about 15,000 tons, valued at \$75,000, in the unground condition, as taken from the mines.

Mica.—The production decreased in the West, owing to the inferior value of the sheets obtained. The whole product, excluding waste, was 22,000 pounds, valued at \$161,000.

Fieldspar.—Production, 15,000 long tons, valued, before grinding, at \$68,000.

Asbestos.—The amount mined was about 300 short tons, valued at \$9000.

Asphaltum.—The production remained constant at about 3,000 tons, with a spot value of \$10,000.

Mineral waters.—The sales amounted to \$1,312,813, from 9,148,401 gallons; the

value is slightly less than in 1884. The great decrease in the number of gallons is due to the exclusion of the water from artesian wells in Madison, Wisconsin, which is used as the regular city supply. A large local consumption is also excluded.

Totals.—The statements made in the last report in regard to the total mineral product require little change for the year 1885. The statistics have been compiled with a view to giving information on those points which are of most interest and utility, and are presented in the form usual in the several branches of trade statistics. Comparing the totals given since 1882, a continuous decrease in value is noted in 1883 and 1884, being marked in the latter year. The year 1885 shows, on the other hand, an increase, due no doubt, in part to more complete returns and closer estimates, but indicating, nevertheless, a more profitable business year, which would be still more apparent if the last half were compared with the corresponding period of 1884, since, in many important branches of trade, prices increased towards the end of the year.

A New Story of Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Charles F. Peck, son of the Judge Peck, formerly of Chicago, who was so long a member of the court of claims, was at the White House the other day and told a new story of Abraham Lincoln. "I am not hunting an office or asking any favors," said Mr. Peck. "I just came in here to see if it looked as it did when Mr. Lincoln was here. I came on from the West in 1864 to ask a favor from him in connection with our regiment. I lived in Springfield, Ill., and his appearance was familiar to me. After I had lingered among the group of older listeners to whom he told stories, and when I came in here he knew me at once. He sat at a table just like that, signing his name as fast as he could, and he looked up, smiled, shook my hand and said: 'Well what is it?' and went on signing. I told him my errand. 'You'll have to see Stanton,' he said. I probably looked scared, for I was such a youth, and I had heard that the secretary of war was unkind. 'You don't know Stanton?' he asked, as I hesitated. 'No,' I said. 'I have heard that he is not always pleasant to strangers.' Mr. Lincoln laughed. 'Well, Stanton has his peculiar ways,' he said. 'Did you ever know old Judge Green of Massachusetts?' I answered that I did not, but had heard of him. 'Yes, very likely,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'your father knew him well enough.' Then he scribbled on without saying a word. 'The old judge,' he finally broke out, 'the old idea of the respect due him, and he gratified by finding some of us every term for contempt of court. If the end of the term approached and nobody had been fined, we used to conduct ourselves with great decorum, but the judge was not to be cheated of his victim—he gathered him in even if it was the very last day.' Finally Mr. Lincoln issued to me a peremptory order, and I got what was wanted without facing Mr. Stanton. It was not long after a committee from our state came to Washington to get Stanton removed. Then they learned how much the president prized him, for he told them how honest and faithful he was; how loyal; how he possessed qualities that were valuable, and they retired with a new idea of the relations of Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet."

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SALVATION ARMY LOVING.

A New Order that Creates Consternation Among the Rank and File.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The staff council of the Salvation army have issued the following order:

"In future no sanction will be given to courting by either sex or to any engagement of any male lieutenant. He must be promoted to the rank of captain before anything of the kind can be recognized. No captain is to expect headquarters' consent to his marriage, either, after two years' service an efficient and successful proven himself an efficient and successful officer, and he must be backed by his divisional officer, who, in consenting to his marriage, must agree to give him three stations. In future no marriage will be agreed to by headquarters unless we have consented to the engagement at least a year before. The old rules remain in force, that there must be at least twelve months' service in the field as a commissioned officer before any engagement can be sanctioned. Communications with regard to courting and engagements must be made to the divisional officers, who, if in their judgment desirable, will refer the matter to headquarters."

The rank and file of the army are very much exercised over the matter, and are holding meetings for the purpose of adopting a vigorous remonstrance. They argue that the only effect of the order will be to develop on a large scale clandestine courts hips, which may eventually be more disastrous to the morals of the army than open and aboveboard love making could possibly be.

MEN AND WOMEN.

A Georgia hermit has his house in the branches of a spreading elm tree. It is small, but quite snug.

A Boston female lecturer claims that the revolt of the thirteen colonies was inspired by Washington's mother.

The Harlan family will hold a reunion next year on the 28th anniversary of their establishment in America.

Queen Victoria is still a woman. It is said that she is enthusiastic over the anticipation of the coming of a brand new royal baby.

Mlle. Beaur-Saurel is proclaimed as the successor of Ross Bonheur. She won the first prize at the recent art exhibition at Versailles.

Mrs. Belva Ann Lockwood has already renominated herself for the presidency in 1888. She is the first candidate formally in the field.

Sangalli, the leader of the ballet at the

Paris opera house, will dance to her. She has become, by marriage, the nee Marcade Saint Pierre.

Sir Richard Sutton, the English herds of short-horned cattle, has lost his agency, pleuro-pneumonia.

A meeting of Southern women will take place at Greenham, on November 3, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Press association.

Town Topics has it that a divorce pending between Mme. Gerstein and the doctor, her husband. The divorce and the lost-voice racket are worn out.

Harriet Beecher Stowe denies the reputation that her health is shattered. She declares that she needs only rest in her on her feet again, despite her seventy-five years.

The New England woman who invents forty-seven kinds of pickles and preserves a cook book has committed suicide. Remorse and dyspepsia led her to self-destruction.

The field of woman's work is becoming enlarging. Soratoga has a woman poster who handles the paste-board the skill of an expert. She inherited business from her husband.

Jay Gould is personally much attached to Mr. Hoxie. The millionaire has been the tall, thin, nervous Hoxie one of the most reliable, one of the most capable railroad managers with whom he has ever associated.

Col. Gouraud, who has done much to introduce American electric appliances in Europe, has spent the past summer in the country, and will presently return to England with his family, to look after telephone interests.

Young women all over the land are solving the problem: "What shall we do with our girls?" Two sisters out in the professional paper-hangers, and during the busy season can earn together a day. They charge the same rates as men employed in the same line.

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